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which compole it a this cabbula is divided into three kinds, the gemartie, the uncommon, and the tenuta or themurah. The fifth whereof confits in taking the letters of a Hebrew word for ciphers or arithmetical numbers, and explaining every word by the arithmetic caling of the letters wherein it is composed. The fecond fort of cabbals, called notaricon, confits in takking every particular letter of a word for an entire edition; and the third, called themumafi, _I.e._ changes, confits in making different transfodions or changes of letters, placing one for the other, or one before the other.

Among the Christians likewise, a certain fort of magic is, by miflake, called cabbula, which confits in using improper certain puffages of ferriptide for magic operations, or in forming magic characters or figures with flars and talifiments.

Some vitanaries, among the Jews, believe, that Jesus Christ through his miracles by virtue of the my-flerts of the cabbala.

CABBALLISTS, the Jewish doctors who profels the fluly of the cabbals.

In the opinion of thefe men, there is not a word, letter, or accent in the law, without fome mystery in it. The Jies are divided into two general feels, the karaice, who refute to receive either tradition or the talmud, or any thing but the pure text of ferriptide; and the rabbinills, or talmudits, who, befedes this, receive the traditions of the ancients, and follow the talmud.

The latter are again divided into two other fields; pure rabbinills, explain the ferriptide, in its a rural feeling, by grammar, history, and traditions, and cabbullits, who, to difcover hidden mythical fenles, which, they foppefe God to have coached therein, make all of the cabbals, and the mythical methods at bove mentioned.

GABENIA, a professor name given to the finest films in the Half Indies, as she from low to so per order inferior to them are called barins. The Indian workmans endeavor to pafs them off one with the o-ther, far which reston, the more experienced European merchant take care to open the bales, and to examine all the flains one after another. The Dutch dhlfiguille two forms of cheeks, namely, the more ca-bets, and the common causes. The former is full at Amifterdam for about 215 fechellingen Elemith, and the other for about 184.

CABENIA, a pre-town of Congo, in Africa, and fubied to the Portuguese: E. Long-129, and B. lat. 4.

CABIDOS, or CAXIVOS, a long mesmer called at Goa, and in other places of the Rall India belonging to the Portuguele, no mesure fluffs, linens, Gv, and equal to 40 the Paris elt.

CABIN, in the fea-language, a final room, or apartment, whereby there are a great many in fewelful parts of a flip, particularly on the quarter-deck, and on each side of the fleerage, for the officers of the flip to lie in.

The great cabin is the chief of 'all, and that which

properly belongs to the captain, or chief commander.

CABINET, or CazBISY, the molt retired place in the finer part of a building, fet spart for writing, fludying, or preserving any thing that is precious.

A complete apartment conflicts of a hall, anti-chambiz, chamber, and cobots, with a gallery on one files. Hence day, a number of paintings, curtains, ev. CAIBERT also denotes a piece of journer's workmanflap, being a kind of prels or cheft, with several doors and drawers.

There are common cabinets of oak or of chefnut, varnified cabbers of China and Japan, cabinets of inleaf work, and fone of ebony, or the like force and precious woods.

Formerly the Dutch and German cabinets were much allemented in France, but are now quite out of fibre, as well as the cabinets of ebony, which came from Venice.

CABIRI, a term in the biology of the ancient Pagars, figuring great and powerful gods, being a name given to the gods of Samotrbracia. They were allo worthipped in other parts of Greece, as Lemos and Thehees, where the cabinets were celebrated in honour of them; the fests go are laid to be, in number, four, viz. Axieros, Axiocerla, Axiocercius, and Calinila.

CABIRI, fellirals in honour of the cabrii, celebrated in Thebes and Lemnos, but especially in Samotrbraxis, an island conferred to the cabin. All who were initiated into the welfare of the fests, gods, were fought to be featured thereby from florms at tea, and all other dangers. The economy of imitation was performed by placing the candidate, crowned with white-hemches, and grilled about the hons with a purple riband, on a kind of throne, about which the priets, and prisons before initiated, denoted.

CABILAN, the man of a kingdom and city of India, beyond the Ganges.

CABLE, a thick, large, frong rope, commonly of horn, which fever to keep a flap at anchor.

There is no merchant-thup, however weak, but has at half three cables; namely, the chief cable, or cable of the flies-anchor, a common cable, and a finaler on<y_0.6633><class_Text><x_0.4844><y_0.6648>Cable is alfo fluid of ropes, which fever to nife heavy loads, by the help of Granatry pulling, and other engines. The name of cable is finally given to dish as have, at leal, three inches in diameter; thofe that are left as one only called ropes of different names, according to their site.

Every cable, of what thickness forever it be, is com-poded of three friends, every friend of three ropes; and every rope of three twiffs - the twill is made of more or leds thread, according as the cable is to bo thicker or thinner.

In the manufacture of cables, after the ropes are made, they ufe flicks, which they pails frit between the ropes of which they make the lizards, and afterwards between the frants of which they make the cable, to the cell that they may all twill the better, and be more regularly wound together; and alfo, to prevent them from twinning or in-tangling, they hang.